antigent instance who ware to be the objects of this is described, and called poor Secretary not to forgot secret abligations imposed upon them by the Savior, secret abligations in the poor to supply be and unto those. "It is the first poor to the least of these, so we have not done it note the least of these, so

SKWARD got the floor and then the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. the sever bling, the House proceeded to consider a three of increasing the rates of land postage in

Side a Dever of increasing the rates of that paragonal Planet States.

I SMITT SMITTH (N.Y.) offered as an anneadment of SMITT SMITTH (N.Y.) offered as an anneadment of that time the Post Office Department shall be used that time the Post Office Department shall be used, leaving associations and individuals to carry the SME was opposed both to the posting bill anneading privilege at the expense of the Post-Office shalling privilege at the expense of the Post-Office shalling privilege at the expense of the Post-Office shalling privilege at the expense of the Post-Office shall be used to be a charge on the Treasury, thus we expense to the expense. He was the increasing the rates for ever three thousands he ten cours as not one affected by it. and the cents are a considered by it. It was opposed to both propositions because he wished to death the Post-Office Department from this kind of work the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of property. If Government down up howing the people to carry their own letters as they do any other description of property. If Government about carry interes why not carry passangers? We want about carry interes why not carry passangers? We caused have obeen passinge while they consider the mail cancel have obeen passinge while they contain when the peacetise the property that they are the property of the property of the property of the property of the carry interest the recent three thousand post-officer correpts—for the recent three thousand post-officer of search of the search of the search of the search of the property of the Administration, too that they shall wear the livery of the Administration too large a number unfortunately for themselves are irresistibly considered.

CHANDLER (Pa.) opposed Mr. Smith's method of care ag the mails and offered some arguments why the deverment should continue to carry the mails.

Mr. HAVEN (N. V) said the passage rates ought not to be hereesed. They had better remain as they are. The two millions defeat in the Post-Office Department arises alto-site after States south of Pensylvania, with the exception of Louisiana.

Psealing the consideration of the measure the House real into Committee on the General Appropriation bulk.

On motion of Mr. PHELIPS appropriations were reader the payment of the salaries of the officers and Territorial Assemblies of Nebrasks and Kansas.

Mr. PRESTON (Nr.) offered as amendment making the appropriations for completing numerous Custom Houses have rejected from the Deficiency bill.

Debute continued without determining the question, was the Committe rose and the House adjourned.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW PASSED BY THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

NEW-HAVES, Thursday, June 15, 1854. The Maine Liquor law which passed the House this ms ring by a vote of 148 to 61, was passed by the Senate this evening by a vote of 13 to 1.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE. Coxconn, Wednesday, June 14, 1834.

There were three ballotings this afternoon for State

Printer, without choice. After specially assigning the Anti-Nebraska resolutions for Friday next, at 10] o'clock, the Heuse adjourned over to that day, in order to let the Hall be used for the State Democratic Convention on Thursday.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATIC STATE CON-VENTION. Cosconn, June 15, 1854,

The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Ex-Governor Hubbard presided. After the appointment of Committees and the transaction of other preliminary business, this forenoon, the Convention adjourned.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Convention reassembled, and the several Committees made their reports-all of which were unanimously accepted.

On motion of Mr. Barton, of Concord, the Hon. Na-

thaniel B. Baker, of Concord, the present Governor, was, by acclamation, and without a single dissenting voice, renominated a candidate for Governor in 1855.

A ballot took place for Railroad Commissioner, when

Mark Noble, of Somersworth, received 135 votes; Asa P. Cate, of Northfield, 119; and there were 16 scattering. Mr. Noble was declared elected at a candidate by the B. SETH, of Dover, from the Committee on Resolu-

cos, reported the following series, which were adopted consistency, and amidst much applause;

George.

Resolved That the Administration of Franklin Piece. Las because which pure and mailtant considerations, and has exhibited as wise, liberal and particle patient—that it has shown true to the great principle of deficient and the early leaders of hemorracy of the country, and therefore we confirm to report the great principles of deficient and the first and eagle for the distinguished confidence, and to externing for it, and eagle for the distinguished head, the warment feeling of attachment of the confidence is the confidence of the confid

of. That we favor a careful and frugal expenditure of the

[Bere the telegraph ceased to work, owing to the prevalence of

THE FUGITIVE BURNS-DINNER TO THE BOS-TON MARSHALS.

RICHMOND, Thursday, June 15, 1854, The Dispatch says Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, is to be sent further South, to find a new home and a new

Deputy-Marshal Riley, and the aids who accompanied him from Boston with the fagilitye, were entertained last evening by our citizens with a dinner at the American Motel.

MEETING OF COLORED MEN IN PHILADEL-PHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 15, 1854.

Government, can owe no allegiance to its enactments—that, being condemned and treated as outlawed by any that, being condemned and treated as outlaws by Government for no crime but that of claiming to be men rather than leasts and chattels, we hereby declare ourselves absolved from all obligations to obey its slaveholding believe from all obligations to obey its slaveholding believe and fall back upon our natural rights—that we adopt the motto.

"Death," nor will we allow any fall. in can prevent it—that resistance to the slave hunters in obedience to God, and we pledge ourselves to resist the laws by such means as we shall deem right and

THE NEBRASKA BILL IN INDIANA-FUGITIVE

E NEBRASKA BILL IN INDIANA—FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Cincinnation Thursday, June 15, 1854.
Inrge and enthusiastic anti-Nebraska meeting was in at Madison, Indiana, yeasterday, composed chiefly of Becrate. Resolutions were passed repudiating the mecratic platform manufactured at Indianapolis retity, on the ground that it pledged the Democracy to extension o Whisky and Slavery. A Mass Convenivas recommended to be held at Indianapolis on the A large at held at Made Democrats. Democratic cently, on the the extension

The Hon, John Pettit attempted to address the people of La Fayette on Monday, on the Nebraska bill; he met with a stormy reception. During his speech he was steened and hissed at, and when the vote was taken on a stress of resolutions offered, the confusion and excitement was a great that the question could not be decided. The lightly of Mr. Bertie, divining exhibited assets. sed and missed at, and when the vote was taken on a of resolutions offered, the confusion and excitement o great that the question could not be decided. The of Mr. Pettit's district exhibited unmistakable of disapprobation of his course on the Nebraska

Twenty-three negroes from Grant County, Ky., made

Twenty-three negroes from Grant County, Ky., made their escape on Tuesday night. They came down the Licking River in disguise, crossed the Ohio below this city, and yesterday took passage on the underground Railroad to Canada.

Nie fugitive slaves from Boone County, Ky., were arrested in the suburbs of this city last night. The party what of four men, two women and three children, and Person a deplorable condition. One of the men is over the following property of the country of the

DESTRUCTION OF A COTTON MILL BY FIRE. The Newport cotton mill in Kentucky, owned by Thos.

Okanghessy, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afterthese \$100,000 partially covered by insurance.

Own 100 persons are thrown out of employment. The
fire was caused by some sparks from the furnace entering

som filled with cotton.

ONONDAGA COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER. Surveys, Thursday, June 15, 1834.

In this Court, which assembled to-iny, Judge Harris presiding, the trial of Fyler, indicited for the marder of his wife, was postponed till next Circuit. McGaire will be tried for the number of Mr. Holland, to-morrow.

ARREST FOR ROBBERY AND DEATH OF THE

ARREST FOR ROBBERY AND DEATH OF The CULPRIL.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 15, 1854.

A respectable young man named John T. Wilson, was arrested on Tuesday, charged with extensive robberies at the dry goods store of W. B. Bishop & Co., where he was employed as a clerk. Last night he died in jad, in dreadful agony, from delirium tremens, brought on by deprivation from drink, and the excitement of the arrest.

GEN. HOUSTON-NEBRASKA-THE HON. ELY MOORE NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

e of The N. Y. Tybune

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 14, 1854. Gen. Houston renewed his motion to-day, and carried t, that henceforth the Senate shall meet at 11 o'clock instead of 12 o'clock as heretofore. Gen. H., although no great worker himself, likes to see other people work. It is said that when he was President of Texas, by constant appeals to the patriotism of those in the public service, he contrived to make them work like badgers, at a time when there was no money to pay them, and when every mother' son of them was as poor as Lazarus and as ragged as Falstaff a soldiers. By such appeals and economy he carried Texas through her infant trials of teething. He is a strange man among strangers. As an instance, he has two large printed notices hung up in his room at Willard's Hotel, saying . "My bed-time is "4 o'clock precisely." Now it is notorious that he never went to bed at so early an hour in his life, unless it was by mistake, when a very small hoy. It is also notorious here, that Gen. Houston never goes to bed till everybody else is fast asleep, and then he

he will go himself. He looks out for breakers and burglars Another of the Nebraska debts has been liquidated by the appointment of Mr. Barrett of Harrisburg. Penn., as Governor of Nebraska. This appointment staggers your old Marshai, Hon. Ely Moore, who is here feesh from that Territory, with a delegation of Indians, and who has encountered all sorts of hardships, breaking his leg, and ruining his peace of mind forever, in extinguishing the Indian titles in that Territory, so as to give the United States jurisdiction over it. This was undertaken under the pledge of the President that he would appoint him Governor of that Territory, but, as the promise was made over a year ago, and was not under seal, it is made void by the tute of frauds. The President cannot be held legally hade, and their cannot be a nolle prosequi entered, and Ely Moore has leave to go without day.

must go into the street to see if everybody is a bed before

The President is vastly perplexed about the election of U. S Senator in New-Hampshire. Telegraphic dispatches are sent from Sidney Webster, half a dozen times a day, to the Georges and other reliable friends in New-Hump shire, while Dr. Kittredge and Harry Hibbard are sent for as meny times every day to go up to the White House on this all-absorbing business. " We see how great men are sent for" now as in the days of Dame Quickly.

A war message on Cuba will go in early next week, proliminary to the requisite appropriations for carrying out the original Fillibustering plan of conquering and annex-

THE SHAME OF OUR COUNTRY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

Washington, Wednesday, June 14, 1854.

FOR SALE—A likely young NEGRO WoMAN, 25 or 24 years of age, a first-rate Cook, Washer and
Iroser. The owner, having no further use for her, wishes
to 1 ther and her child.
Apply to the owner, Mrs. ANN SCOTT, on K street, near the
Congressional Burial Ground.

[Advt. in National buildingueer.

If anybody in Boston wants to buy "a likely young Negro woman, 23 or 24 years of age," they have above all the particulars necessary to enable them to make the purchase. They must apply near the Congressional Bury-Ground: but purchasers are requested to be careful not to disturb the ashes of the dead, who voted for establishing Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska. Probably the child can be purchased separately from the woman. Here is another chance, perhaps a little better than the

VALUABLE NEGRO SERVANTS—Slaves for Life, increased to the District of Columns, at the of signals, and the of signals, the 17th inst., we shall see that the columns of the V for Lett, but rescribed to the District of Columnia, at methou. On SATUEDAY, the 17th inst., we shall sell, by it no of an order of distrint for mone-real and a doed of the sough front of the Court-House in this city, at 6 o'clock of Chewing described SERVANTS view.

N. (Chewing described SERVANTS view.)

GREEN & SCOTE, Auctionoral

These "servants" are restricted to the District of Co lumbia-that is, according to the law; but no difficulty need be apprehended if they are wanted to go South, for there is nobody whose business it is to interfere, and no objection from abolitionists is noticed by the order-loving people of the Soath. The girl Celia is about 17, sery l'kely, and is a ture chance for any gentleman wishing to pur-

hase a female servent.
P. S. Wasten-Three or four hundred bullion to make
P. S. Wasten-Three or four hundred bullion to make
the state of the second control of the second contr Sections Summer, New York and Kaneas to help organize ors, and to go to Nebraska and Kaneas to help organize Territorial and State Governments on the principle of separator regists. Negrous will be furnished from Arkaneas and Misouri. Apply to the editors of The Union, c.

TEMPERANCE IN ALABAMA.-We have already speken of the late Temperance State Convention at Montspeken of the late Temperance State Convention at Montgen ery which was very fully attended. The following is a fuller account of its doings from The Mobile Register:

THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—This body which convened at Montgomery the 31st ult., and adjourned after a session of two days, appears to have been well artended, and characterized by sufficient zeal in the pursuit of its objects. The leading feature in its action, is that by which it was determined to organize for the next Side elections, on a basis, the principles of which, were agreed upon and amounced. The report and resolutions embedying the platform of the Convention, were juttodayed by the Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, and contemplate "a "change in the license law to this extent—that if a man desires to retail ardent spirits, instead of obtaining a "recommendation from six persons, he shall obtain the written recommendation of a majority of the voters and and honds of families in the city, town, village, ward, or election precinct in which he may desire to retail.

It was stated in the Convention that more than 100,000 free citizens of the State petitioned the last Legislature to afford the relief which they desire—but their reasonable request was indignantly refused. They say that they are now determined to elect men to the Legislature who will need no petitions, and a Governor who will be certain not to veto the inaw that they desire shall be passed.

On the evening of Thursday an address to the people of the State, drawn up by Judge Chilton, was adopted, and made to accompany the report of the Committee on Basiness—of which 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed. Resolutions were adopted recommending the organization of State Leagues throughout the State—and requesting said Leagues and other Temperance organizations to send delegates to a State Convention to be held in Montgomery next winter, for the purpose of nominating a Temperence candidate for Governor, &c. gen ery which was very fully attended. The following is

VERMONT - The State of Feeling among the Green Moun-

Vermoni—The State of Feeling among the Green Monatain Boya.—A correspondent at Burlington says:

"You have noticed our State Convention. The truth is, that outrageous act, the Nebraska swindle, has opened wide the eyes of the Vermonters, and set their faces hard against all compromises. I should like to see the United States office-holders attempt to catch a negro in the Green Mountain State. That thing could not be done unless they could show a bill of sale from the Almighty, as Ethan Allen once said. By the way, Mr. Young, the Unitarian clergyman of this village, gave the Fugitive Slave low some tremendously hard hits yesterday. He was in Boston during the Burns excitement, and returned to his people full of the true Ethan Allen sprit. He pronounces the law an outrage upon right and justice, and says no Christian, whose conscience is properly enlightened, can obey such a law, and that it ought not to be obeyed. It is not the first time this clergymu has thendered his anathemas from the pulpit against the monstrons evils of human bendage. A very few of his hearers wince, but that does not stop him from crying aloud. He says, the disease of which the nation is dying—the canker that is eating out its vitals—is constitutional idolatery. In thus speaking, he had reference to the power the Constitution has over the public mind, and especially that portion of it which sanctions Slavery. He says the framers of the Constitution were great and good men, but they greatly erred when they consented to engraft Slavery into it. That is the dragon's tooth that may yet destroy our nation. That was an unfortunate compromise, and all other compromises which have arisen from it are a scaly brood. He had no doubt if those men equid now be upon earth, they would be first and foremost in ridding the Constitution of that hateful provision. And who can safely gainsay that "Next autumn the Anti-Nebraska voters will roll up a tremendous majority, such a majority as is seldom seen in any State. I judge so from what I have seen and heard

POLICE.—A man named Thomas Butler, arrested yester-day in Jersey City, for stealing a pocket-book containing five dollars, was committed to jail for 5 months.

THE MUSICAL CONGRESS.

The earnestly-expected Musical Congress assembled last night at the Crystal Palace according to announcement. The weather was propitious, and the dust was allayed by light showers. When the annonneement was made of fifteen hundred performers. doubts were privately expressed as to the possibility of cetting so large a number together, and directing them. But the performers last night were as numerous as the auditors of a successful concert of the ordinarily large scale-they seemed to us to be fifteen hundred. At the appointed time, with quarter of an hour's grace, Mr. Jullien took his stand, and was received with a triple salvo. He raised his baten with his customary grace and muscular force, and the work of directing a mass of many hundreds of players and singers, acting before an audience of many thousands began. A portion of the Messiah occupied the first part of the programme. The pieces and performers were as follows, chorus and principals acquitting themselves to the delight of the audience: Overture. Recitative, "Comfort yeary people." Air "Every Valley," Mr. Frazer, Chorus, "And the glory of the Lord." Air, "Rejoice greatly," Madame Wallace Bouchelle, Air and Chorus, "Behold a Virgin shall conceive," and "Oh! thou that tellest glad tidings to Zion," Miss Hawley and Chorus. Air, "Why do the Nations ?" Mr. Camoenz. Grand Chorus, "Hallelujah." Air, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Miss Maria S. Brainerd. Chorus, "Worthy is the Lamb."

The Niagara of sound that accompanied Handel's most declamatory, symetrical and modern-like chorus, the HALLELUJAH, called forth a brilliant encore from thousands. This music-all the Societies being familiar with for years-was sung with an aplomb-a thorough accent, and light and shade, that no new works command. It is only after three years' practice, according to high authority-M. Jullien himself -that an Oratorio begins to be well defined. This is actually the case. The chorus in question is known to memory by the thousand singers, and runs alone by itself. The first part occupied just an hour.

The second parts of the programme were as follow: Overture, William Tell, Rossini. Solo Flute, Brilliant Variations on a favorite Melody, Dronet, performed by M. Drouet. Chapel-master to the Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. Overture to Tannhauser, Wagner, by the Germania Musical Society, conducted by Herr Bergmann, Solo, Violin, Romance du Someil du Masaniello, with variations, Hanman, executed by Paul Jullien. The Andante from the Symphony, in D. Bristone. Grand Chorus, The Heavens are Telling, from the Oratorio of The Creation, Haydn. Concerted Piece, Dodwerth's full Band, led by Mr. H. B. Dodworth. L'Eclair, composed by Wallace. and performed by Duo, two piano-fortes, on Themes from the Opera by Mme. Wallace and Mr. W. V. Wallace. The Fireman's Quadrille, composed expressly for this occasion as a companion to the American Quadrille, by M. Jullien. Symphony, the C minor, Beethoren. Fantasia on the Harp. La Danze des Fées, (Parish Aleers,) performed by Aptommas. Symphony, The Adagio, from the Dramatic Symphony entitled The Breaking Heart, Fry, conducted by M. Meignen, conductor of the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia. Prayer, from Mose in Egit'o, Rossini, full orchestra and chorus, The Wedding March, Mendelssolm, from the music to A Midsummer Night's Dream.

William Tell was tumultuously received. Besides the thoughtful music of the sextet for the Violoncellos; and the highly characteristic strains of the shepherd's pipe, so represented in the orchestra-there is the tempestuous egitated movement, ascending up with the brilliant square-cut finale, the melody of which is so familiar to the publie, and the whole crowned with a finale in Rossini's best style. The fullness of sound was of course orchostrally never equaled in this country. The solos by Messes. Drenet, Paul Julien, and Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, were worthy of the repute of these artists; but they all subject to the severe drawback of being given in too large a half and before too many people, for their proper effect. Out of certain parrow circles, they could not be heard. The andante of Mr. Bristow being performed only by Mr. Juilien's original orchestra, and not by the double orchestra, (there being no time to copy additional parts for the extra performers.) was not as effective as at Casile. Garden. It may be given in future according to its descripand its classic anish fully come forth in the Palace.

Dedworth's brass piece was so charmingly vocal that i was fervently encored. The curiosity of the evening was the Fireman's Quadrille, described in the programme

"The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Figures of the Quadrille are descriptive of the Annual Parade. The city is alive with the brilliant scane. The guily decorated Engines and Hose Carts excite universal attention, as the companies pass in review, preceded by their military hands—now heard in the distance, now close at hand—the merry quieks sep, the stately march, the speightly file and dram, waking the surrounding echos, and then dying away, as the several companies recode from view. The Fifth Figure pictures the appeach of Night. The mantle of darkness talls by degrees—the biny hum of the city is subsiding. It is night, and the Good Gonius of New-York hovers o'er it, carrying beavenward the orisons of these now about to rest after the fatigues of the day. Not a sound is heard. The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Figures of the When "The Fire-Fiend," sweeping onwar

through the night, breathes destruction around, while unsuspecting shucher. Suddenly, a shower of spat-glitter in the air, and awake the vigitance of the nig ansarspecting slumber. Suddealy, a shower of sparks glitter in the air, and awake the vigitance of the night-watch, while, in the distance, the deep-tened toesin-counds the alarm of fire! That dreadful word is echood from mouth to menth, and a few instants only clapse ere the ratile of engines and hose carriages break upon the ear—now approaching rapidly, now fading slowly away. The alarm bell continues to toll, and is reponded to from tower and turret, far and near, o'er the wide expanse of the City. They come! Hengine after engine is rushing onwards toward the configuration—the leader of each gallant troop, trumpet in hand, urging on his eager followers. The scene is reached. The devorring element is raging furiously. A dull, red glare illumines the horizon, while the theusend forked tongues of the fre-field show in the rand thither, bear on destroying all within their reach. Now begins the elemental war. The firemen at once commence the attack on the gignatic enemy. Dauntiess, they scale the surrounding walls and roof-trees, pipe in hand, bent on conquering; and, cutting off all retreat, they compet the demon of fire to stay his course. Streams of rushing water pour from all directions. Baffled, he obeys; and as the crushing walls fall on the expiring embers, he seknowledges their sway, while the mingled cheers of the brave firemen and the assembled multitude proclaim the victory. proclaim the victory.

Whatever sonority there was before, was here exceeded far by the tremendous resonnance of the cumulations of several bands which came on one by one dramatically from a distance at the top of the great inclined stag whereon was the host of performers. The extra musical and not classical effects which M. Jullien, considering the low state of public taste uses, were all that could be desired of their kind. We are not admirers of such extras, but the toasses are, and they must be appealed to, up to the time that a limited class has the taste and liberity to support art pure. The musical composition of this showed the master-hand-no finer instrumentation is extant. The dead of the night, the alarum chords, were sublimely painted. The further popular effect of stron-chium burning to make the Fire all the more natural was resorted to. It could be well emitted.

The three parts of the Concert fetched it up to five how nearly-Beethoven's Symphony only being given in part, even then. The entire effect of the performance was splendid. M. Jullien spoke a few appropriate words on being called out before the audience; so did the President of the Crystal Palace, Mr. Barnum.

It was a great, and with the reservations we have made, a sublime occasion, well carried out-even beyond expectation-without a balk from first to last. From the gallery of the West Nave no picture ever pr

sented to our view exceeded this. All the East Nave is filled up by the structure erected for the Orchestra, which rises six seats above the floor of the gallery. The foot of this structure rests upon the great basin of the fountain under the dome, which is floored over and forms the platform in front of the regular gradated seats, or terraces of the Orchestra : the front of which is circular and is ornamented with a double line of flowers, green plents, and marble statuary, producing an effect altogether unique and pleashighest degree. The form of the Orchestra seats is that of the concave side of a half bexagon, broken on the eides by the gallery railing, and then rising above by a

continuance of the structure on the gallery floor, so that every spectator could see every performer. Directly in front of the circle of the Orchestra ten circular rows chairs were arranged, covering all the floor under the dome not occupied by the Orchestra. Behind these, extending back into the North, South and West Naves, there were in the North Nave fifty lines of chairs, twelve wide on each side of a center alley, and twenty lines in the other naves. From the space outside of these the goods and fixtures were cleared away to give standing room for an

remense crowd who come in upon promounds tickets.

From the point first indicated in the gallery next Sixthav., we looked down upon this immense throng, and over upon the musicians piled one above another in an ascending scale, and all around upon the gay throng, upon which the light of a thousand gas burners shed a brilliancy of llumination. For more than a week a small army of men had been at work to produce this magic change in the appearance of the interior of the Palace, and it is wonderfull how well they have succeeded.

Notwithstanding the alterations and occupation of so much

of the floor space for the new purpose to which the Palace has been appropriated, there is still room enough left for the display of an immense collection of the works of art and skill in mechanics and manufactures, so that if the building should be permanently occupied for grand concerts, it would be none the less worth a visit at other times for the gratification of the eye as well as the ear.

It was announced that the doors would be open yester day at 4 o clock, and though the Concert would not commence until three hours after, the upward-bound stages began to show that the down-town thousands were anxious to secure a choice in places, but the great rush did not take place until about six; while those who held tickets for secured seats, were only anxious on account of their chance to get a passage in any of the Palace-ward-going stages or railroad cars.

It was well that the audience were kept back to the latest possible hour, for up to that time the workmen were driving a sort of express train speed, to get all their preparations ready. Of the effect produced-of the power of the monster Orchestra to fill the immense space, those only who were present can judge-no one can tell

MARINE AFFAIRS.

Yesterday afternoon at Co'clock, Mr. William Collyer lannehed from his yard at Greenpoint the steam-tug Mer-cury. She is 120 feet long, 22 feet beam, 7] feet deep, and 200 turs measurement. The machinery, which has been made at the Allaire Works, is nearly all in, and she will be completed in about three weeks. She has been built for Messrs. Livingston & Rodgers, and is to be commanded by Capt Richard Yates.

Mr. Collyer will commence laying the keel, to-day, of a steam-tug for the same parties, to be used in connection with the Mercury, 150 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 8 feet deep. Her machinery will be of ample power to tow any vessels that enter the harbor. She will be completed in about three months.

WHERE OF THE ENGLISH SUIP BELLA -- ALL HANDS SUP POSED LOST.

Capt. Hopkins of the schooner Kent, arrived at Baltimere yesterday morning from Rio, reports on the 26th ult., lat. 210 35', lon. 380 20', fell in with the wreck of the Ealish ship Bella, from Rio for New-York. The Bella foundered, and it is supposed that all on board were lost. She had a cargo of 4,300 bags of coffee and 900 logs of logwood.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HARD-SHELL COMMITTEE. Last evening this Committee met, pursuant to adjourn ment, in their room in Stuyvesant Institute, to make preparations for the primary elections of Delegates to the Convention at Syracuse, which is to meet on the 12th of July next. In the absence of the President, TINOTHY DALY was called to the chair, and A. T. GALLAGRER acted as Secretary. There were twenty-five members present when the roll was called; several came in afterward. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dis-

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. A Committee of three was appointed to prepare resolutions regarding the passage of the Nebraska bid and other matters. Mr. towar presented a presuble and resolutions from the Committee of the Tenth Ward, regretting that an invitation had not been extended by the National Democratic General Committee to S. Arnold Doughas, curing his late visit to this City, instead of fearing his tan invitation that City, instead of leaving him to the "insincers said by portional offerings of intriguing pointeal sycophan's." The communication was received from the Committee of the Ninetecth Ward, mominating Jours Hurson a delegate from that Ward, in place of Jams W. Watst, resigned in consequence of removal from the Ward. The somination was confirmed by vote, only one member disseming. Mr. Aton's, of the Committee of Preparation for Election of Delegates to the Syracus Convention, presented the Committee report. The President, Mr. Schill, eming in at this time, Mr. Datry is ideal the chair to kind. The report recommended that the electors should meet in their Wards on the 18th of June, between 6 and 8 P. M., for the purpose of electing one delegate and an alternate from each Assembly District, to recreate the District and for the purpose of electing one delegate and an alternate from each Assembly District, to represent the District, and that in each Assembly District comprising more than one Ward, there should be elected in each Ward five delegates to corvere on the 1st of July, and choose one delegate and one alternate to represent the District. After a short debute about the hours, the export was accepted, without any alternate process making the hours from 7 to 9 P. M., inof 6 to 8 P. M. The places and Inspectors of Polis men by the chair. teration except making the nours from 7 to 9 P. M. and of 6 to 8 P. M. The places and Inspectors of 1

med by the chair, ations were presented by the Committee on the of the Nebraska bill. The first congratulated the ratio party on the victory of the principle of self-ment gained in the passage of that tell, praised S. passage of the Acoresa on. The instrumentation of Democratic party on the victory of the principle of an everyment gained in the passage of that fell, praised 8 A. Dononis, and consured the Government for its general period, also the particular definities on the occasion. The second recommended the election of old line Democratic particular definitions of the occasion.

The third sustained the principle of putting down at The third sustained the principle of putting down at the point of the bayonet such treason as was lately ex-bibited in Boston. The acceptance of the resolutions in a mass was proposed; but a separate vote on each resolution was called for. Mr. Sr. Jours considered there was no more praise due to Mr. Dorotts than any other gentle-man who supported the bill, however, he would not vote against the resolution regarding him. The two first reso-lutions were carried without dissent; the third with about

lations were carried whom any any two dissentiant voices.

A resolution was offered censuring the Representatives in Congress who had voted against the Nebreska bill. Several members opposed the resolution on the ground that it uselessly opened old sores.

Mr. St. Jons thought Mr. Wheeler's course in voting the bill was not inconsistent with his pledges as a

Mr. St. John thought Mr. Wheeler's course in voting against the bill was not inconsistent with his pledges as a Democrate Representative, because he had been elected as an adherent to the Compromises which it now subserved either patriotism or private ends to abolish.

Mr. Gallacitia said he saw in a Whig Abolition paper of the day a nomination of Mr. Wheeler for Representative, whether Whig or Democrat, Hard or Soft. He thought that such an endorsement should not serve him out this occasion, and that any gentleman opposing the resolution must feel he had cause to wince under it.

A motion to lay on the table was lost by 20 to 17. The resolution was lost by 20 to 20.

Upon this, E. B. Hart, with some half a dozen who had voted for the resolution, ross and left the room, Mr. Hart saying, as he went out, "Mr. Chairman, I beg you will "excuse me; at the same time I beg to say that I leave "this Committee forever." [Applause from those who voted against the resolution.]

Some minor business was trussacted and the Committee adjourned.

DEATH OF HOS. ME. WADE.-The Hon. Willis G. Wade, late member of Assembly from the Eastern Assembly District of Wayne County, expired at his residence in Rose on Wednesday last, of consumption

LAND REFORM .- Man's right to a portion of the public lands of the country is thus beautifully asserted in a west

lands of the country is thus beautifully asserted in a western paper, The Allegau (Mich.) Record of a late date:

"God mode the earth for man—for all men. They feed on its bounty while living, and sleep on its bosom when dead. Life has its ups and downs, its cares and sorrows, its reverses and its dire misfortanes—the wealth of vesterday is the poverty of to-day—the palace of to-day shall be ashes or a hovel ere to-morrow. Before the whole of this broad land shall be deeded over to heartless landlards and a carse, let us adopt some generous system under the kindly operation of which our children and our children's children, when need, or care, or wee is on them, may seek and find them out a blessed Alabama—a merciful resting-place, a blazing hearth-stone, and a quiet grave."

Connecticut.-At the annual meeting of the Middle sex Association at East Haddam, June, resolutions were adopted, deploring the evils of Slavery and the disgrace the system of involuntary servitude attaches to American Christians, together with the following resolves:

That it is greatly desirable that our fellow-chinens, without hecita-tion, merge all protent party distinctions in the effort to save the American future.

That we carnessly commend to all patriots prompt efforts both to celenite the own Terrificities for freedom, and to propare the way for the rescinding by the next Congress of the legislation we deplore. Stors.—The Sandusky (Democratic) Mirror at the call for a State Anti-Nebraska Convention of Ot

the tall for a some state that the lath of July.

This paper also goes for the removal of the capital to a free State. So does The Detroit Tribune. So do we.

[Nilwankse Free Democrat.]

GOV. STEVENS'S REPORT ON INDIAN TREATIES.

DEFARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CONTICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, June 13, 1854.

Size: Your report of the 2th instant, upon the necessity of holding a council with the various Indian tribes east and west of the Rocky Mountains, with whom treaties have

Your request that said report might be published in some of the papers of this city was by me submitted to the Secretary of the Interior on the 10th inst., with a copy of your report. A copy of my letter is inclosed.

The reply of the Secretary has been received. He says the property in your reports are the property in your nublishing the same if you

he sees no impropriety in your publishing the same if you desire it. A copy of his letter in inclosed for your guidance in the premises. I also inclose a copy of your report.

Very respectfully, your shedient servant.

CHARLES E. MIX Acting Commissioner.

His Excellency, Gov. STEVENS, Washington City.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, June 10, 1854. 5
Sig: I have the honor to enclose for your perusal a report from His Excellency Gov. Stevens, ex-Officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, on the subject of holding a council with the various tribes of Indians east and west of the Rocky Mountains, with whom

Indians east and west of the focus treaties have not been made.

The report is very full and complete, and the information it contains is of much general interest; for this latter resser, Gov. Stevens wishes to have it published in some of the city papers. I can see no objection in a compliance with his request.

with his request.

Very respectfuky, your obedient servant.

CHARLES E. MIX Actus Commissioner. Hon. ROBERT MCCLELLAND, Secret

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, June 12, 1854. Sin: I return herewith the report of Governor Steven of Washington Territory, which was submitted with you letter of the 10th instant, asking whether any objectio existed to his baving permission to publish the same, and to state that I see no impropriety in his doing so if he desires it.

ires it.
I am. Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant.
R MCCLELLAND, Sector
CHAS. E. Mix, Esq., Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

and grazing.

Lemonae: Mullan has been equally active in his exertions to collect information of the flocky Mountain region, in the neighborhood of the St. Mary a Valley, has mer and held connels with the Flatheads and the representatives from other tribes, and has gained the mest accurate information in reference to the habits, numbers, and thoroughtars of the Indians who cross the mountains to the Missouri plains. In an examination made in Decomber and January, he crossed the Kocky mountains four times, exploring many beautiful and some extensive valleys, exritory Indiane he reports as hearing in painter has re-ing of horses and the loss of men from the war parties of the Blackfeet having faith that the Government will ulti-mately protect them. Their heroic character and good raith are most signally exhibited in the following pathetic incident, which occurred in November last, referred to by

taith are most signally exhibited in the following parable incident, which occurred in November last, referred to by Lieut. Mullan, and reported by Mr. Doty in these words:

On the 1st of November, as Fend d Oreille Indians came to this post, and delivered up all the horses that were stolen. It appears that they were taken by two young Fend'd Oreille and run to the Fend'd Oreille came, then inning beyond the Muscle Sheil, under the command of the chief of that nation, 'Alexander.' The horses were recognized by the stamps as belonging to the whites, and the young men confessed having stolen them at this post. A council was held, and it was determined that it was a great ein to steal horses from white men who were friendly to them, that the wishes of the 'Great Soldier Chief, who had been at St. Mart's, were known to them, and they had promised compliance with them; that stealing these horses would give the Pend'd Oreilles the name of liass and triflers; that they had always borne a good name, and were ashained to have mean things said of them now therefore, the horses must be taken back by the great chef and five principal men of the tribe. Accordingly they came boldly to the Fort and delivered up the horses, without asking any reward, but, on the contrary, expressing much sorrow and shame that they had been taken.

"Thus these six Indians proved thomselves not only honest, but brave in the highest degree; coming, as they did, five days and nights march into an enemy's country, simply to do an act of justice to strangers. They remained here two days, and on departing were accompanied by

did, five days and nights' march into an enemy's country, simply to do an act of justice to strangers. They remained here two days, and on departing were accompanied by Mr. Clark and myself 15 or 20 miles on their journey.

"During their stay here, a number of Piegan warriors about the Fort became very troublesome to stranger—so much so, that we were compelled to detail a strong guard for their protection.

"Suitable presents were given them from the Indian goods left with me."

goods left with me.

In a communication from the St. Mary's Valley, as late as the 9th of March, I learn that Lieut. Mulian was then on his way to Fort Benton to expostulate with the Blackfeet, and that the Blackfeet and Crows were at war to the with.
While, however, the tribes of the Territory of Washing

to nice, nowever, the rinder and teachers, Pend d Oreilles ton, consisting mainly of the Flatheer's, Pend d Oreilles Court d'Alenes, Spokanes, and Nez Perces, and 2,000 of 3,000 of whom hunt on the Missouri plains each year, and whilst the chiefs present at Fort Benton are complying with their promises, yet never were so many Blackfee war parties on the trail as during the past winter, says Mr.

with their promises, yet never were so many Blackfee war parties on the trail as during the past winter, says Mr. Doty.

"About 500, principally Piegrans, have passed this post, on their way to war, since October 1: about 100 were induced to turn hack. In the same time 800 or 1,000 warriors must have passed above and below the Fort, on their way to the Flathends, Snakes and Crows, as I have from time to time heard of large parties of Bloods, Blackfeet and Gros Venters on the march, and parties are constantly going from the different bands.

Several of the chiefs have taken a decided stand for peace, and keep the warriors of their own bands at home. Others say: "This is the last winter we can go to war: "next summer the white soldiers will stop us: therefore let us steal this winter all the horses we can;" and yet a single white can go in safety throughout their country and will be treated with hospitality. His only danger would be that he might at night be mistaken for an Indian, and thus lose both his horses and his scalp.

In this connection, I will call attention to the importance of conciliating these Indians, so that in the event of war, they may be our friends. The trading posts of the Hadson's Bay Company extend to the north from the Red River settlements to the Rocky Mountains, and their influence over the Indians has been great. A competition for the trade of the Blackteet now exists between the American posts on the Missouri and the British posts on the Sascatch-awan; and it is alleged by Mr. Doty that at the British posts whisky is furnished the Indians. I am satisfied no such nefarious traffic is carried on at any American post on the Missouri. The Blackfeet, as a general thing, prefer the American to the British trader; and the protection of our Government once extended to them, they will cease to be under foreign influence.

But the character of the Rocky Mountain region constituting the boundary between these tribes, its adaptation to

But the character of the Rocky Mountain region consti-tuting the boundary between these tribes, its adaptation to settlement, the large quantity of arable and grazing land, and the abundance of wood and water, afford an addit-tional reason for the holding of this council. The country must soon and rapidly be settled. I will mention a few characteristic facts.

characteristic facts.

West of the Rocky Mountain divide, and at an average distance of less than 100 miles, are the valleys of the St Mary and Flathead rivers, the one having its source in the

divide, whence water flows to the Snake river on the south and west, and to the three forks of the Missouri on the tast, and running nearly due north, the other having its source in British territory and running nearly due south; these rivers meet and form Clark's Fork, and they farmsh, separated only by a low divide near their confluence, an almost continuous valley, adapted to agriculture and to grazing—the climate so mild that cattle need no foldering in the winter, and the mountain above and spure furnishing almost continuous valley, adapted to agriculture and to grazing—the climate so mild that cattle need no foddering in the winter, and the mountain slopes and spure farmishing in chaustible supplies of lember and fuel. From the very divide, several streams and rich valleys descend to the St. Mary and Flathead rivers, the three principal—the Big Blackfeet, the Little Blackfeet, and the Hell Gate rivers—debouching from the mountains at a single point named Hell Gate. These last, particularly the two latter, are great thoroughfares for Indians, and are of the same general character, as to mildness of climate and freedom from deep sacess, as the St. Mary's Valley. The arabie land west of the divide, and in the very heart of the mountains, cannot be less than 5,000 to 000 square miles; for it must be remarked that it is not simply the valleys referred to which go to make up the general estimate; but many lateral valleys must be included—some, and those especially in the vicinity of the Flathead lake, being of remarkable beauty and fertility.

East of the mountains, the country from the divide separating the waters of the three forks of the Missouri from those of Nanke River as far north as the Marias River, is one of extraordinary richness as a grazing country, and there are many and extensive tracts well adapted to agriculture. The several river bottoms of the Marias, Teton, Medicine, Dearborn, and some smaller streams further to the south, are well supplied with cotton wood. In the region of the three forks of the Missouri, the country, though well adapted to grazing, is rather deficient in wood.

The change in the character of the country, on crossing

The change in the character of the country, on crossing the divise and descending the valley of the Snake River to Fort Hall is remarkable. Lieut. Mullen reports that in the whole distance of one hundred miles, the term sterility is alone expressive of the country, there being but one fertile spot, and that Cantonment Loring, five miles from Fort Hall.

The really a from the three forks of the Missansi to the

Fort Hall.

The valleys from the three forks of the Missouri to the Marias, immediately east of the mountains, will farnish several thousand square miles of excellent arable land, beside a much larger quantity of pasturage. I am of opinion that ten to twelve thousand square miles will be a low

in state that I see no improperty in its dough of series it.

Case E Mix, Eq. Acting Commanders of Aglas Associations.

Wastustors, June 5, 1854.

Size My former communications have made known to the Department the arrangements were all the control of the Department of the Territory of the Robert State of the Commander of Aglas Association of the Department of the State of the Commander of the Market State of the Commander of t

The Missouri river furnishes the natural channel for the supplying of goods for the proposed Indian council at Fort Ernian and also for the permanent supply of goods to Indians in the Eastern portion of the Territory of Wash-

Should no action be had in this matter till so late a pe riod of the session that the Council cannot be held till another year, it nevertheless ought to be made this session, notice that linely paths and other year, if nevertheless ought to be made this session, in order that timely notice may be given to the Indians, the preparations be made with care, and nothing omitted to secure its complete success. The funds will be wanted for the fiscal year for which appropriations are now being made, and the Indians now looking forward to the Coun-cil will feel that they have been trifled with, unless defi-nits information can be given to them in relation to it the preparatives.

I sul mit these facts and considerations, with the earnest that, when placed before Congress, they may show solute necessity of the council to the preservation of ce among the Indians, and the protec ty and network of our citizens: and that the present

1 am, Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient,
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor and Superintendent of Territory of Washington,
ton, GROKGE W. MANYPENY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

A FRACAS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS.

[The following account strikes us as fishy, but we give it for what it may be worth, hoping to hear that it is a mis chievous fabrication. The post mark is Williamstown, Mass., as it should be, is authentic.

Mass., as it should be, is authoritie.

The Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

The Editoring securence, which took place this forenoon on Mount Grey Lock, we think worthy of public notice. We give a correct account of the transaction below. I am in least.

Yours truly.

MOAL CHANDLER.

CHESTER ABBOT.

RIOT AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE, The Freshman and Sophomore classes, having chosen the same day to visit, according to an established custom, Mount Grey Lock, (a high mountain in the vicinity,) and a considerable number from each class having gone up to the tower which is located on the summit, an altercation arose as to which should occupy the upper apartment, which is the best suited for lodging, and each party made a rush for the apartment, and in the meles which ensued, several revolvers were di charged, which severely wounded W. M. McLain, M. H. Smith of the Freshman Class, and G. Yeomans, J. Gilfillan, Wm. Mead and O. C. Sikes of the Sophomore Class. As the Freshmen were the strongest in numbers, the Sophomores made a precipitate retreat. Investigations are being made, and great excitement prevails.

Williams College, Mass., June 19, 185 MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

ROCKLAND, ME.-Reckland has accepted its City Charter by a vote of 228 to 110. MONTICELLO, N. Y .- Two Whig Trustees, and one Soft Shell, have been chosen-decided friends of the repeal of

the Nebraska fraud. HAVANA CONSULSHIP-COLONEL BISSELL.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian. Washington, Wednesday, June 14, 1854, Rumor has it that the Hon. Jacob Brown of Mississippi is to receive the Haytan Consulship. This is one of the nost lucrative offices in the gift of the President.

The gallant Colonel Biasell, I am afraid, will never be able to resume his seat in the House again. He is still confined to his bed. Although his extremities are completely paralyzed, his spirits and general health are good.

CHEAP POSTAGE. -- An ocean penny postage meeting was held at Louisville, Ky., June 9, Walker Morris presiding, which was addressed by Elihu Burritt. Mr. Burritt treated the subject as one would expect such a man to treat it, in bearing on civilization, freedom and religion. The op-pressive tax now exacted of our large foreign population on their intercourse with those near and dear to them in the world, was portrayed. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Haywood, at the close of the address, a resolution was passed memorializing Congress on the subject, and asking a reduction on the now enormous rates of ocean postage

Several deaths from Cholera have taken place at Mil ledgeville, Geergia, among persons who had recently returned from Nashville.

Commander Newton gave a grand ball on board the frigate Columbia at Norfolk on Wednesday night.